

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

|                              |   |                     |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| XAVIER CRITTENDON,           | ) |                     |
|                              | ) |                     |
| Plaintiff,                   | ) |                     |
|                              | ) | CIVIL ACTION NO.    |
| VS.                          | ) |                     |
|                              | ) | 3:16-CV-2229-G (BK) |
| STATE OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF | ) |                     |
| FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE        | ) |                     |
| SERVICES, ET AL.,            | ) |                     |
|                              | ) |                     |
| Defendants.                  | ) |                     |

**ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND  
RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions and a recommendation in this case. Plaintiff filed objections, and the district court has made a *de novo* review of those portions of the proposed findings and recommendation to which objection was made. The objections are overruled, and the court **ACCEPTS** the findings, conclusions and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge.

It is therefore **ORDERED** that this action is **DISMISSED** without prejudice for want of prosecution. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 41(b).

The court prospectively **CERTIFIES** that any appeal of this action would not be taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(3). In support of this certification, the court adopts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation. *See Baugh v. Taylor*, 117 F.3d 197, 202 and n.21 (5th Cir. 1997). Based on the findings and recommendation, the court finds that any appeal of this action would present no legal point of arguable merit and would, therefore, be frivolous. *Howard v. King*, 707 F.2d 215, 220 (5th Cir. 1983).<sup>\*</sup> In the event of an appeal, plaintiff may challenge this certification by filing a separate motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal with the Clerk of the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See Baugh*, 117 F.3d at 202; FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(5).

December 5, 2016.

  
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A. JOE FISH  
Senior United States District Judge

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<sup>\*</sup> Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court certifies an appeal as not taken in good faith.